

**INVENTORY OF  
CHURCH ARCHIVES  
OF MICHIGAN**

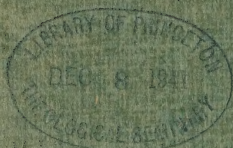
**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
IN U. S. A.  
PRESBYTERY OF FLINT**

**THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY**

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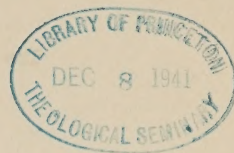






✓ Historical records survey. Michigan.

INVENTORY OF THE CHURCH ARCHIVES  
OF MICHIGAN



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A.  
PRESBYTERY OF FLINT

Prepared by

The Michigan Historical Records Survey Project  
Division of Community Service Programs  
Work Projects Administration

\* \* \* \* \*

Detroit, Michigan  
The Michigan Historical Records Survey Project  
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"To bring together the records of the past and to house them in buildings where they will be preserved for the use of men living in the future, a nation must believe in three things. It must believe in the past. It must believe in the future. It must, above all, believe in the capacity of its people so to learn from the past that they can gain in judgment for the creation of the future."

Franklin Delano Roosevelt



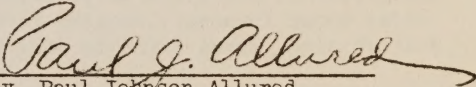


## FOREWORD

The information contained in this inventory should prove of inestimable value to the administrative officers of the Flint Presbytery, and of even greater worth as a source for reference and research material for students of Michigan church history.

In behalf of my colleagues, may I express this word of our appreciation to Mr. Stuart Portner, Mr. Basil Ayres, and their assistants who have carried out this project with obvious painstaking thoroughness and accuracy.

We feel further indebted to our State and National governments for making possible this survey, and we should, therefore, obligate ourselves to greater diligence, as representatives of the Church, in the task of creating and maintaining better records in the future, which are essential to good church administration.

  
Rev. Paul Johnson Allured  
Stated Clerk, Flint Presbytery  
Kinde, Michigan

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## PREFACE

The Inventory of the Church Archives of Michigan is one of a Nation-wide series of inventories of ecclesiastical archives being compiled by the Historical Records Survey. These inventories have been undertaken as a service to the clergy and officers of religious bodies, to students of social and religious history, and also to the laity interested in the growth and development of religious bodies in this country.

This inventory of the archives of the Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., Presbytery of Flint, is a compilation establishing the identity and location of the organizations, institutions and churches, within the boundaries of the Flint Presbytery. In determining the identity of the churches and other organizations we have accepted the status and affiliations claimed by responsible officials in charge of them. The framework of presentation is that of the United States Census of Religious Bodies; to this we have added local history of sufficient importance to warrant inclusion in this study.

Acknowledgment of our appreciation is made to the clergy, officials, and laity, who have given us their cooperation and assistance, but for lack of space we are unable to mention them individually herein. We do, however, feel that special mention is due to Reverend Paul J. Allured, Stated Clerk, and Dr. Ralph D. Kearns, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Flint, who have extensively cooperated in the compilation of this study.

Collection of data in the field was accomplished by project field workers of the Michigan Historical Records Survey, and Mrs. Mildred Tucker, Unit Project Supervisor of the Flint District, and was collated by experienced project editors. General supervision of this study was under the direction of Basil Ayres, Unit Project Supervisor.

This inventory has been approved by the Washington office of the Historical Records Survey Projects. We have profited greatly by the criticism and advice of Donald A. Thompson, Assistant Archivist.

STUART PORTNER  
State Supervisor  
Michigan Historical Records Survey





## EDITORIAL NOTE

All pastoral assignments designated in this inventory were in effect at the date of completion of this study. Pastoral and personnel changes of the Presbytery have been made during the final stages of the compilation of this inventory. However the utmost care has been taken to assure accuracy and authenticity throughout this publication, and should seeming variations be discovered as to clerical assignments and appointments, or to the placement and titles of other officials, consideration of the above mentioned fact should be kept in mind.

BASIL AYRES  
Unit Supervisor





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## HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

### Background

The Presbyterian church of today had its beginning in the doctrine and governing principles that were born in the Protestant Reformation of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The various English, Welsh, and French Protestant or Huguenot sects, by the beginning of the eighteenth century had successfully coalesced with those of the Scotch and Scotch Irish to form the Protestant order from which the modern Presbyterian denominations later stemmed.<sup>1</sup> All of them, however, agree fundamentally in their form of government and in the principles of the Calvinistic system. The distinctively Presbyterian churches of the United States trace their origin chiefly to Great Britain.<sup>2</sup> The present family of more than 125 respective Presbyterian denominations numbering at least 60 million people represents the largest Protestant church group under any single government today.

### Doctrine

Presbyterianism as a doctrinal system has as its fundamental principle the acknowledgment of God as the supreme being, acceptance of the Scriptures as His creed for human faith and conduct, and recognition of the individual conscience as the interpreter of His word. Presbyterianism as a polity looks to Christ as the leader of the church and the fountain-head of its power, and extending to His people participation in the government and action of the church. Authority in the church thus is vested not in individual leaders, such as the bishops and presbyters, but in representative courts, the session, the presbytery, the synod, and the general assembly.<sup>3</sup> This principle of coordinate representative authority, in which the individual member of the church has a share in the conduct of that church while aware at the same time of a unified spiritual leadership, has given the system fundamental security in those nations living under representative government. There is a strong parallel between the church's polity and that of the political constitution of the United States, and it is in this country that the Presbyterian church has had its strongest influence.<sup>4</sup>

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1. J.H. Patton, A Popular History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, pp. 72, 107.
  2. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Bulletin 25, Census of Religious Bodies, 1936; Presbyterian Bodies, p. 2.
  3. The Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, p. 17.
  4. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Bulletin 25, Census of Religious Bodies, 1936; Presbyterian Bodies, pp. 1, 3.



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Growth in America

The first Presbyterian churches to be founded in the American colonies were for the most part of direct English origin, led by pastors who were ministers of the church of England but holding strong Presbyterian views. Presbyterian congregations and churches were established successfully in Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, North Carolina, and New Jersey between 1611 and 1649, founded in various important settlements along the Atlantic coastal plain through the efforts of influential Presbyterian groups in England, but spreading out from those communities more often under impulse of denominational intolerance of the more strongly established church groups.<sup>1</sup> The liberality of the Dutch settlers of Manhattan Island brought many Presbyterian ministers and families into that non-English colony.<sup>2</sup> A considerable Scotch immigration into Maryland and the northern colonies strengthened the English Presbyterian denominations there throughout the last quarter of the century.

A constant effort to bring these scattered churches into an organic unity was led during this period by the Reverend Francis Makemie, sent to the colonies in 1683 by the Presbytery of Laggan, Ireland. Thus, in 1706, ministers representing 22 Presbyterian churches in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland were able at last to organize the first intercolonial presbytery. With the growth of the country and the development of immigration, especially from Scotland and the north of Ireland, the number of churches so increased during the next decade<sup>3</sup> that in 1716 this presbytery constituted itself a synod composed of the four new presbyteries of Philadelphia, New Castle, Snowhill, and Long Island, exercising jurisdiction along the coast from present New York to Virginia.<sup>4</sup>

The general religious movement which characterized the early eighteenth century in both England and Germany found expression in the Presbyterian church in America through Gilbert Tennent, a pastor in Philadelphia. His open criticism of the poor quality of ministerial material in the church aroused general resentment, but the academy which he founded at Neshaminy, Pennsylvania in 1726 was the first step toward a more thoroughly educated clergy.<sup>5</sup> Tennent's son Gilbert, 2 years later, began a course of intensive preaching in denunciation of spiritually unconvinced clergymen, carrying

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1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Bulletin 25, Census of Religious Bodies, 1936: Presbyterian Bodies, p. 18.
  2. Patton, A Popular History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, p. 72.
  3. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Bulletin 25, Census of Religious Bodies, 1936: Presbyterian Bodies, p. 18.
  4. Patton, A Popular History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, p. 107.
  5. Henry Barraclough, ed., The Presbyterian Handbook for 1932, p. 6.





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a step farther the movement for personal conversion as a necessity for true eligibility. An increasing feeling over the issue gradually split the Presbyterian clergy into two factions, the "Old Side" holding that none but graduates of British universities or New England colleges should be accepted as candidates for the ministry, the "New Side" insisting that less stress should be laid on college training and more on evidence of the candidate's belief and submission to a divine summons to teach the word of God. It was not until 1758 that a reunited clergy agreed upon the Westminster Standards. The church during that time had become a body of 10,000 communicants.<sup>1</sup>

Meanwhile Jonathan Dickinson, a Presbyterian elder, had established the college that today is Princeton University. Two decades after Tennent founded his academy, Dickinson in 1746 secured a charter for a college at Elizabethtown, N. J., in which he agreed to assume responsibility for the instruction and discipline of the students. The college was removed to Newark in 1747 where it remained until 1756, when it was moved to Princeton.<sup>2</sup> In common with the other schools of the time, its curriculum emphasized study of the Bible and of the classics of Greece and Rome. The sciences, still in their practical infancy, were not yet suitable academic studies.<sup>3</sup> Nor was this an aspect of ecclesiastical control, for Princeton's first theological seminary was not made part of the curriculum until 1812.<sup>4</sup>

Articulate expression of the growing resentment against various phases of British absolutism in Colonial administration began to come to the surface along the coast in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The leader of the joint Presbyterian and Congregationalist movement to secure religious liberty and to resist the re-establishment of the English Episcopal church as the State Church of the Colonies was John Witherspoon, who was called from Scotland by the college at Princeton in 1768 to be its president and professor of divinity. Witherspoon exerted an increasing and powerful influence not only in the Presbyterian church but throughout the middle and southern colonies. His strength can be discerned behind the pastoral letter issued by the General Synod in 1775 sustaining the Continental Congress.<sup>5</sup> Witherspoon, a member of that Congress, was the single clergyman to sign his name to the Declaration of Independence.

The peace finally won in 1783 brought recognition of the denominations with full civil rights throughout the nation, and the Presbyterian church undertook a rather complete self-reorganization to fill this new status. Thus

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1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Bulletin 25, Census of Religious Bodies, 1936: Presbyterian Bodies, p. 18.
  2. Rev. E. H. Gillett, History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, I, 124-126.
  3. Patton, op. cit., p. 120.
  4. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Bulletin 25, Census of Religious Bodies, 1936: Presbyterian Bodies, p. 19.
  5. Barraclough, op. cit., p. 6.





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in May 1788 a new church constitution set up a specific form of government, a book of discipline, and a directory for worship, with the General Assembly recognized as the representative governing body in the church. The Assembly held its first meeting at Philadelphia the following year. This period of first national growth was one also of religious revival, finding its strongest expression in the camp meetings held throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky. Between 1790 and 1837 the Presbyterian churches increased their membership from 18,000 communicants to more than 220,000.<sup>1</sup>

It was during this period too that the Presbyterian and Congregationalist churches experimented with a plan of union. Correspondence discussing the idea passed between leaders in the two denominations as early as 1792, and from 1801 to 1810 various steps of agreement between the General Assembly and the Congregationalist association of New England were drawn up and accepted for both sides, encouraging interpreaching, joint congregations, and voting by the members in both church governments. A sharp lapse in harmony within the Presbyterian Church caused the Synod of Kentucky in 1806 to dissolve the Presbytery of Cumberland for having ordained ministers which the Synod considered unqualified, an incident which culminated in the organization in 1810 of the present independent body, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Advantages within the Presbyterian and Congregationalist union such as more widespread campaigns of religious revival and of home and foreign missions began to lessen in 1825 under the impact of growing controversies and attacks upon the efficiency of dual harness as proved by actual practice. The Synod of Pittsburgh in 1831 took the step of founding its own distinctly Presbyterian foreign mission society, and an increasing voting strength in the party opposed to the plan of union culminated in 1837 in the abrogation of the plan by a majority vote. And in keeping with a spirit becoming traditional, the majority synods of Genesee, Geneva, Utica, and Western Reserve refused to be bound by majority vote and withdrew from the new regime to form an independent assembly of their own.

The question of slavery that in 1853 was threatening national unity was no less seriously fought within the Presbyterian body. The outspoken strong opposition of the majority was so resented by the southern presbyteries that these, with several border states, withdrew to form in 1858 the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church. Those 47 southern presbyteries which had not seceded with this group did follow suit when civil war became a reality in 1861, and formed the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States in America. The two groups united officially in 1864 as the United Synod, and with the close of the war in the year following, established themselves under their present name, the Presbyterian Church in the United States. This united church was joined in 1869 and in 1874 by the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri, and by other smaller groups which had proclaimed themselves independent of the Northern Assembly in protest against political declarations from the pulpit.

As the discussions connected with the Civil War subsided fraternal relations gradually became re-established, not only between the southern and northern presbyteries but as well between the dissident factions within the body of the

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1. U.S. Bureau of the Census Bulletin 25, Census of Religious Bodies, 1936 : Presbyterian Bodies, p. 19.



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Presbyterian Church as a whole. Diversity in community and church life have made reunion between the northern and southern churches impractical, but the two sections have been linked by strong amicable relations since their General Assemblies held joint meeting in Philadelphia to celebrate the centenary of the church's adoption of its constitution in 1788. Dissect between many churches within the Northern Assembly over various aspects of mission work and of doctrinal basis was ironed out at Pittsburgh in 1869. The adoption by the General Assembly 30 years later of a unanimous deliverance affirming the loyalty of the church to its traditional views on the sources of authority in religion and on the authority and credibility of the Scriptures was a fair milestone in the steady progress that the Presbyterian Church as a whole has evidenced since 1369. Its official publications, the Records of the General Presbytery (1706-16), of the General Synod (1717-99), and of the General Assembly(1789--), each in printed form, represent the most complete ecclesiastical records in the country.<sup>1</sup>

### Presbytery of Flint

The Flint Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., organized October 9, 1889, comprises the counties of Genesee, Huron, Lapeer, St. Clair, Sanilac, Shiawassee, and Tuscola, with a total of 35 active churches.

First efforts towards establishing the Presbyterian Church in the Michigan territory were made during the early part of the nineteenth century. The chief center of population at that time was in the Detroit area, consequently activities of the church were confined there.

Several early unsuccessful attempts to establish a Presbyterian Society in the Detroit district were made. In 1807 a land grant was refused the petitioners by the Governor and Judges, owing to a predominantly Catholic Population.<sup>2</sup> In 1817, however, the First Evangelical Society of Detroit was founded by Reverend John Monteith. The society was non-sectarian for some time, but as Monteith was a Presbyterian clergyman, that faith naturally was adopted and the organization became known as the First Protestant Society. In 1818 it began to function as a church, and was granted a little more than a block of land on Woodward Avenue, between Congress and Larned Streets, for building purposes, and the following year 1819, a church building was erected.<sup>3</sup> In 1826 the society became the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit as a corporate body, in order to retain its proper rights.

Reverend Mr. Monteith left Detroit in 1821 and was replaced by Reverend Alanson W. Welton, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, who remained until his death

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1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Bulletin 25, Census of Religious Bodies, 1936: Presbyterian Bodies, p. 21.
  2. Clarence Monroe Burton, The City of Detroit, Michigan 1701-1922, vol. 11, 1246; 1247.
  3. Ibid., p. 1240
  4. Burton, op. cit., p. 1270.





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in 1822. Following Reverend Mr. Welton, Reverend Joshua Moore, a young Presbyterian minister, came from Princeton Seminary to Detroit and remained about a year. Reverend Mr. Moore's efforts resulted in a religious revival among those of Protestant faith in the community, and many of the leading citizens were converted.<sup>1</sup>

With the founding of a Methodist church in Detroit in 1823, and a Protestant Episcopal church in 1824 the non-sectarian features of the First Protestant Society entirely disappeared, and the society became wholly Presbyterian. In the meantime Presbyterian missionaries had exploited this fertile field and new churches appeared at first in the environs of Detroit, and later at more distant points.<sup>2</sup> In 1828 five churches had been founded and it was decided to organize them into a Presbytery. This new organization met at the First Presbyterian Church, Detroit, September 8, 1828. There were five ministers and four elders present, and the Presbytery of Detroit was established.<sup>3</sup> The new Presbytery kept apace with the expanding church and by 1833 the Synod of Western Reserve, to which the Presbytery of Detroit was attached, decided to divide the organization into three Presbyteries: Monroe, St. Joseph, and Detroit.<sup>4</sup>

The Synod of Western Reserve requested the General Assembly to create a new body to be known as the Synod of Michigan. The General Assembly acted upon this request on May 29, 1834, and the Synod of Michigan held its first meeting at Ann Arbor, September 5, the same year, with twelve ministers and twelve elders present.<sup>5</sup>

During this period missionary efforts were undertaken in the region comprising the Flint Presbytery of today. Until 1834 the Flint territory was mostly a wilderness, not even wagon trails extended north of Pontiac; few pioneers had penetrated that far, but with the opening of a land office by the United States Government in the village of Grand Traverse, an immense rush for patents ensued. John Todd's Tavern, the second building erected in Flint, was regarded as a "halfway house." Owing to the crowds of land seekers who pressed their claims for food and shelter, the hostelry usually was unable to meet the demands. In this atmosphere Reverend Isaac W. Ruggles conducted the first Presbyterian meetings in the Flint Community.<sup>6</sup>

These early attempts towards establishing religious worship were of the kind usually known to pioneer settlements where organization had not yet been effected, and where missionaries of various denominations struggled for mastery.

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1. Reverends Theodore and Augustus Marsh, "History of the Presbyterian Church in Michigan," MS., p. 13.
  2. Marsh, op. cit., p. 15.
  3. Presbytery of Detroit, "Minutes", MS, pp. 1, 2.
  4. March, op. cit., p. 17.
  5. General Assembly, Minutes, 1834, III, 22; The Michigan Historical Records Survey, Inventory of Church Archives in Michigan, Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., Presbytery of Detroit, p. 2.
  6. Franklin Ellis, History of Genesee County, p. 166.



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However, the Presbyterian missionaries were among the first in the field.

Not a few early Presbyterian churches were established under the Congregational faith, due to a peculiar local situation existing at that time. A union had been adopted by the Presbyterian and Congregational churches in 1801, and under this plan churches in sparsely settled communities were interchangeably Presbyterian and Congregational. Ministers and church officers served alternately and the ordinations of either body were accepted by the other denomination (in fact). For many years this plan worked well, but eventually dissatisfaction arose. The differences of opinions mainly lay in theological interpretations and a series of trials of "heretical" ministers began. Out of these trials friction arose among the synods of the General Assembly, and two groups sprang up. One, known as the "Old School Presbyterians," stood for decisive action against the heretical ministers and synods. "The New School" group was more liberal, and wished to regain the former unity with the Congregational churches.<sup>1</sup>

In 1837 there was a strong majority of the "Old School" branch at the meeting of the General Assembly. Four synods and a Presbytery were dissolved in 1838, after an attempt to gain recognition. Subsequently officials of the dissolved branches met to form a new General Assembly. A majority of the churches in Michigan belonged to this latter group and condemned the actions of the "Old School", which caused the abrogation of the union of the two denominations.<sup>2</sup>

The union of the two denominations originally had been considered important to the development of the Church in Michigan, and its abrogation with an attendant general division would severely retard its growth. Some congregations recognized this danger and the majority of them became affiliated with the "New School Assembly", and The Presbytery of Detroit passed a resolution making the affiliation official.<sup>3</sup>

Regardless of all efforts made for reconciliation by the Synod of Michigan and the Detroit Presbytery, a rift finally occurred. This incident caused many Congregational members to leave the Presbyterian organization. Thus we find that many newly formed churches in the Flint district either were dissolved, or changed their denominational affiliations at that time.

By 1856 it was decided to separate the newly organized churches from the Presbytery of Detroit, and the Presbytery of Saginaw was formed. This Presbytery then consisted of nine churches, located within the counties of Lapeer, Genesee, Shiawassee, Saginaw, Tuscola, Gladwin, and territory north of these counties.<sup>4</sup> The growth of the Church in this newly established Presbytery was rapid. The expansion was caused primarily by the influx of settlers. A

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1. Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., General Assembly, Minutes, 1801-38.
  2. Synod of Michigan, Minutes, 1837, pp. 81, 82, 87-89; Presbytery of Detroit, Minutes Oct. 19, 1837, pp. 265-270.
  3. Presbytery of Detroit, Minutes, July 11, 1838, pp. 313-315.
  4. Synod of Michigan, Minutes, 1940, p. 48.





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large number of these settlers migrated from New York State, bringing their ministers, or sending for them after their arrival.

The Flint Presbytery was formed in 1889 with churches and ministers from St. Clair, Sanilac, Huron, Tuscola, Lapeer, Genesee and Shiawassee counties (mostly territory belonging to the Saginaw Presbytery). A few churches, however, from the Presbytery of Detroit also were included. At the date of its organization the Presbytery of Flint supported 35 churches and 28 ministers.<sup>1</sup> During the year of its organization the following churches were established: Soule (Chandler) Presbyterian Church, Chandler Township, Huron County; First Presbyterian Church, Crosswell; and the First Church of Port Huron.<sup>2</sup>

The earliest Presbyterian Church in the Flint district was established at Lapeer. In 1830 a small group of people established a Congregational and Presbyterian Society there. Services were first held at "Session House", a building which, aside from being used as a church for several denominations, also served as a public hall for a variety of purposes. In 1835 a resolution was passed to request admittance to the Presbytery of Detroit. Delegates attended the meeting at Detroit, and the request was granted.<sup>3</sup> The first church building was erected in 1850, renovated in 1873, and destroyed by fire in 1909. The present Gothic edifice was dedicated in 1918. A large bronze tablet dedicated in memory of the Reverend Mr. S. G. Livingstone, was presented to the Church by his wife. The present minister is the Reverend Mr. R.W. Howes. Many of the earlier record books were burned, and further information as to the earlier history of this church is not in evidence.<sup>4</sup>

Members of a newly organized Congregational church came to Flint from the township of Genesee, a few miles North of Flint. This group established the First Congregational Church of Flint in the River House in 1837, and in 1841 it became the First Presbyterian Church of Flint.<sup>5</sup> The first communion was held in a barn near the corner of Saginaw and Kearsley Streets with Reverend Orson Parker conducting the services. The present church building, on Saginaw and Fourth Streets, was dedicated in 1884; rebuilt in 1929 with Memorial chimes, three Tiffany Memorial windows, and a water color painting of the church as it appeared in 1844.<sup>6</sup> Present minister, the Reverend Ralph D. Kearns, D. D. See; "First Presbyterian Church", by Reverend Seth Reed in The Golden Jubilee of Flint, Mich. Flint Public Library.

In 1840 the First Presbyterian Church of Fenton was organized, and in 1848 a brick building was erected which was destroyed by fire in 1861.<sup>7</sup>

In 1844 a church was established in Mundy Township called the First Church of Christ. Due to scattered population the membership dissolved.

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1. Synod of Michigan, Minutes, 1889, p. 19.

2. See entries 26, 27, 28.

3. Synod of Michigan, Minutes, 1835; see entry 5.

4. Ibid.

5. See entry 6.

6. Ellis, op. cit., p. 166; see entry 6.

7. See entry 7.



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However, a few members decided to establish a new church, and on July 20, 1844 the First Presbyterian Church of Mt. Pleasant, Genesee County, was organized. The name of this church was later changed to Mundy Presbyterian Church.<sup>1</sup> The present church building was dedicated in 1866. It has not been ascertained where services were being conducted between the years 1844 and 1866, since no records of that period are in evidence. The present minister is the Reverend Robert J. Wise, R.F.D., Swartz Creek.

A Presbyterian church was organized in Shiawassee County in 1845 by Reverend Seth Hardy. Until 1858 services were held in the homes of members; the first and only building was erected the same year at a cost of \$2,000. In 1896 the building was destroyed by fire and the members, financially unable to erect a new church, became affiliated with the local Baptist organization.<sup>2</sup>

The first religious service to be conducted in Vassar, Tuscola County, was held by Reverend Calvin Selden in 1851; the following year a Sunday School was started with six members. In 1855 the First Presbyterian Church of Vassar was organized; services were first conducted by a supply minister, the Reverend Williams, who preached in the vicinity until 1863, when Reverend A. Trotter became the first settled clergyman of the Presbyterian Church there.<sup>3</sup>

In 1867 a Presbyterian Church was organized in Linden. The church was built by the members, who hauled logs for the building on hand-sledges; the cost of this building was \$1340.20. In 1920 the building was remodeled.<sup>4</sup>

In 1863 the United Presbyterian Church of Marlette, Sanilac County, was organized and erected by members of the congregation. Logs for the church structure were sawed into timber by one of the charter members without cost. At the time of organization it was affiliated with the Saginaw Presbytery, later with the Flint Presbytery; the name finally was changed to the First Presbyterian Church.<sup>5</sup>

The 1940 minutes of the Michigan Synod report 35 active churches affiliated with the Flint Presbytery.<sup>6</sup> Since 1889 some 30 Presbyterian Churches and preaching points were dissolved by the Presbytery, chiefly because of the centralization movement which has generally affected most rural communities.<sup>7</sup>

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1. Ellis, op. cit., p. 294; see entry 8.

2. Ibid.; See entry 8.

3. Anon., Quarter Centennial, 25th Anniversary, First Presbyterian Church, April 1880; see entry 10.

4. Claude E. Hyatt, "History of the Presbyterian Church," Linden, 1932, MS.; see entry 11.

5. First Presbyterian Church, Marlette; Seventy-Fifth Anniversary, see entry 12.

6. Synod of Michigan, Minutes, 1940, pp. 55-56.

7. See entry 41, a listing of dissolved churches, furnished by Reverend Paul Allured, Stated Clerk, Flint Presbytery; Synod of Michigan, Minutes, 1889-1940, passim.





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## ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

### 1. GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A., 1789--, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Organized 1789 as a governing and coordinating body of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The Assembly consists of The General Council, The Trustees of the General Assembly, and four boards. Officers: Moderator, Rev. Herbert Booth Smith, D.D.; vice moderator, Rev. Jesse Halsey; stated clerk emeritus, Rev. Lewis Seymour Mudge, Philadelphia, Pa.; stated clerk, Rev. William Barrow Pugh, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; treasurer, Land Title Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Departments and officers: Administration, Henry Barraclough, manager; Publicity, Rev. Paul Patton Paris, manager; Vacancy and Supply, Clarence S. Pendrick, manager; Church Cooperation and Union, Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, chairman; History, Rev. Thomas C. Pears, Jr., manager. The General Council: Chairman, Rev. Herbert Booth Smith; vice chairman, Rev. George Emerson Barnes; secretary, Rev. William Barrow Pugh, D.D. Trustees: President, J. Howard Pew; vice president, Rev. Edward Yates Hill; corresponding secretary, Rev. H. Alford Boggs; recording secretary, Henry Barraclough. Officers of the Boards: National Missions: President, Louis H. Evans; vice presidents, Mrs. F.S. Bennett and Roy M. Hart; general secretary, Rev. E. Graham Wilson; administrative secretary and clerk of the board, Rev. H.N. Morse; treasurer, C.N. Wonacott; assistant treasurer, Mary W. Torrence. Office, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

### 2. SYNOD OF MICHIGAN, 1834--, 1109 Kales Bldg., Detroit.

Organized 1834 as a governing and coordinating body of the Presbyterian Church in Michigan, which at that time consisted of the presbyteries of Detroit, Monroe, and St. Joseph. Prior to 1834 these presbyteries were a part of the Synod of Western Reserve. As of this date the Synod comprises the following presbyteries: Detroit, representing 69 churches; Flint, 35 churches; Grand Rapids, 13 churches; Kalamazoo, 20 churches; Lake Superior, 31 churches; Lansing, 32 churches; Petoskey, 12 churches; Saginaw, 30 churches, or a total of 242 churches with a membership enrollment of approximately 72,000 members. Officers: Moderator, Rev. William H. Mason, D.D., 115 Tawas St., Alpena; vice moderator, Rev. Clyde B. Hawkins, Mt. Pleasant; stated clerk, Rev. John Comin, D.D., 160 Rackham Bldg., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; permanent clerk, Rev. Willis L. Gelston, D.D., 20 Cortland Ave., Highland Park; Synodical executive and benevolence treasurer, Rev. John K. Bibby, 1109 Kales Bldg., Detroit; director of religious education, John W. McCracken, 1109 Kales Bldg., Detroit. General Council, Rev. William H. Mason, chairman, Alpena. Committees and officers: Committee on National Missions, Rev. C.B. Hawkins, chairman, 402 S. College St., Mt. Pleasant; Committee on Foreign Missions, Rev. N.F. Keizer, chairman, 1441 Madison Ave. S.E., Grand Rapids; Committee on Christian Education, Rev. William M. Mackay, chairman, 108 W. Grand River Ave., Lansing; Committee on Pensions, Rev. Henry Kreulen, chairman, 308 Lafayette St., Bay City; Committee on United Promotion, Rev. F.G. Behner, chairman, 126 Washington St., Monroe; Committee on Social Education and Action, Rev. C.M. Muilenburg, chairman, 815 Princeton Ave., Lansing; Committee on Ministerial Relations, Rev. O.H. Hood,



Organizations and Institutions

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chairman, 2012 Milbourne Ave., Flint; Presbyterian Historical Society, Rev. John Comin, chairman, 160 Rackham Bldg., Ann Arbor.

Minutes, MS., 1854-84, 7 vols. (vol. 3 and 4 missing), printed minutes, 1850-1936, 8 vols. (1853, 1854 missing), on deposit at the Michigan Historical Collections, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; 1937--, 3 vols., in custody of Rev. John Comin, stated clerk, 160 Rackham Bldg., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

- a. WOMAN'S SYNODICAL SOCIETY FOR MISSIONS, 1919--, Office of the President, 17320 Fairfield Ave., Detroit.

Organized 1919. This organization coordinates the various women's activities in the Synod. Officers: President, Mrs. Duncan Samson, 17320 Fairfield Ave., Detroit; advisory vice presidents, Mrs. Oren Scotten, Wardell Apartments, Detroit, and Mrs. Richard Owen, Crosse Ille; first vice president (membership) Mrs. Bruce Fleming, 13286 Robson Ave., Detroit; second vice president (stewardship), Mrs. C.T. Doolittle, Sturgis; third vice president (national missions and overseas hospital sewing), Mrs. Robert Pollock, 17350 Appoline Ave., Detroit; fourth vice president (missionary correspondence), Mrs. Nellie Thompson, 15350 Lauder Ave., Detroit; recording secretary, Mrs. Amos R. Shields, 18057 Northlawn Ave., Detroit; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harry L. Martin, 2466 Calvert Ave., Detroit; treasurer, Mrs. Alfred G. Wilson, 1710 Fisher Bldg., Detroit; secretary of literature society, Mrs. George Yonkman, 959 Pinecrest S.E., Grand Rapids; secretary of missionary education society, Mrs. W.H. Barton, 310 Oxford Road, E. Lansing; secretary of young people's society, Mrs. O.S. Duffendack, Ann Arbor; secretary of Junior High groups, Mrs. David Kilgour, Berkley; secretary of children's society, Mrs. R. Dean Kirk, 1659 Woodlawn Park Drive, Flint; vice presidents at large, Miss Marie F. Roe, 1109 Kales Bldg., Detroit; Mrs. Alfred J. Knapp, Cass City; Mrs. Anthony Vanderbeld, 959 Scribner Ave. N.W., Grand Rapids; Mrs. O.S. Trumble, 1934 Oakland Drive, Kalamazoo; Mrs. William Lewis, Iron Mountain; Mrs. Charles Blanchard, 414 W. Mansion St., Marshall; Mrs. Carl L. Wright, Harbor Springs; Mrs. P.M. Goodwyn, 321 Wheeler St., Saginaw.

Records, 1919--, loose-leaf; kept in Presbyterian Office, 1109 Kales Bldg., Detroit.

3. FLINT PRESBYTERY, 1889--, Office of the Stated Clerk, Kinde, Huron County.

Organized 1889 as a coordinating body, which consisted of 35 churches and 28 ministers, with jurisdiction over the Presbyterian Churches in the counties of Genesee, Huron, Lapeer, St. Clair, Sanilac, Shiawassee, and Tuscola. Officers: Moderator, Rev. Joseph I. Lindsay, Harbor Beach; stated clerk and treasurer, Rev. Paul J. Allured, Kinde. Permanent committees and officers: United Promotion, Rev. Joseph I. Lindsay, chairman, Harbor Beach; National Missions, Rev. Nicholas S. Sichterman, chairman, 1023 Eighth St., Port Huron; Foreign Missions, Rev. Milo N. Wood, Vassar; Christian Education, Rev. Melvin R. Vender, chairman, Crosswell; Pensions, Rev. R.J. Wise, Swartz Creek; Social Education and Action, Rev. J. Leslie French, Caro; Ministerial Relations, Rev. R.W. Lindsay, 642 E. Pasadena Ave., Flint.

Minutes, 1903-26, 2 vols., in Michigan Historical Collections, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; 1926--, 2 vols., in custody of Rev. Paul J. Allured, stated clerk, Kinde.





Organizations and Institutions

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- a. FLINT PRESBYTERIAL SOCIETY FOR MISSIONS, 1921--, Office of the President, 2202 W. Dayton St., Flint, Genesee County.

Organized 1921 for the promotion of missions. Officers: President, Mrs. L.A. Parsell, 2202 W. Dayton St., Flint; first vice president and secretary (stewardship), Mrs. Earl J. Laur, 304 Madison St., Caro; second vice president and secretary (membership), Miss M. Jean Ross, 1328 Sixth St., Port Huron; third vice president and secretary (missionary correspondence), Mrs. Isobel McBride, 3521 Marvin St., Flint; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ralph W. Brown, 5311 Pincomb Place, Flint; treasurer, Mrs. William J. Vogel, 1371 Cleveland St., Flint; secretary for literature, Mrs. J.H. O'Rourke, 548 S. Saginaw St., Lapeer; secretary for missionary education, Mrs. Angus McCallum, 305 Scott St., Bad Axe; secretary for senior young people's society, Mrs. Bruce Hodgkinson, Marlette; secretary for intermediate groups, Mrs. R.A. McNamee, Cass City.

Records, 1921--, loose-leaf; kept in Presbyterian Office, 1109 Kales Bldg., Detroit.

4. ALMA COLLEGE, 1887--, Alma, Gratiot County.

Organized 1887 by Rev. J. Ambrose Wright for general and religious education, under supervision of the Synod of Michigan. First two buildings Administration and Pioneer Hall (now boys' dormitory), located on twenty-five acres of ground donated by Ammi Wright. Subsequent buildings erected: Library, 1889; Gymnasium, 1895; (now chemical bldg); Hood Museum, 1900; Wright Hall (girls' dormitory), 1902; New Gymnasium 1935; Chapel 1941. Officers: President, John Wirt Dunning; vice president, Roy W. Hamilton; dean, Silas O. Rorem; registrar, Robert W. Clark; secretary and assistant treasurer, Chester R. Robinson. See: A.F. Bruske, D.D., History of Alma College, 1886-1896, Alma, C.F. Brown, Printer, 1896, 6 pp. J. Ray Johnson, A Brief History of Alma College, 1886-1896, Detroit, The Alumni and Friends of Alma College, 1921, 16 pp. Rev. Lewis S. Brooke, D.D., Fifty Years of Alma College, Alma 1936, 8 pp. John W. Dunning, "Citizenship Education at Alma College," Alma College Bulletin, vol. 36, no. 7.



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5. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1830-- , Calhoun and Liberty Sts., Lapeer, Lapeer County

Organized 1830. From 1830 to 1850 services held in Session House. First church building erected 1850, remodeled 1873, frame structure; destroyed by fire 1909. Present building dedicated 1910; stone structure; bronze tablet, a memorial to Rev. S.G. Livingston, pastor who dedicated present building, by his wife. First settled clergyman, Rev. Mr. Sly, tenure unknown. Present clergyman, Rev. R.W. Howes, Calhoun and Liberty Sts., Lapeer.

Session minutes (including register of baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1910-- , 15 vols. Financial records, 1910-- , 10 vols. Records in custody of pastor. Prior records destroyed by fire.

6. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, formerly Congregational Church, 1837-- , S. Saginaw and Fourth Sts., Flint, Genesee County.

Organized 1837 as a Congregational Church; admitted into Presbyterian Society and present name adopted 1841. First church building, Kearsley Street, erected 1837, moved to Saginaw and First Streets and remodeled 1841, frame structure. Second building, present site, erected 1848. Present building dedicated 1884; remodeled 1929, stone structure, Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. John G. Atterbury, 1845-50. Present clergyman, Rev. Ralph D. Kearns, D.D. 703 Grand Traverse Street, Flint.

Session minutes, 1841-- , 6 vols. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1841-- , 1 vol. Financial records, 1841-- , 6 vols. Sunday School records, 1841-- , card index. Records in custody of pastor.

7. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1840-- , S. Leroy St., Fenton, Genesee County.

Organized 1840. From 1840 to 1848 services held in a rented hall. First church building erected 1848, brick structure, destroyed by fire 1861. From 1861 to 1864 services held in private homes. Present building dedicated 1864; remodeled 1928, brick structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. P.S. Van Nesh, 1840-43. Present clergyman, Rev. J. Stanley Mitchell, D.D. 701 S. Leroy St., Fenton.

Session minutes, 1840-- , 2 vols. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1870-- , 2 vols. Financial records, 1891-- , 1 vol. Sunday School records, 1886-- , 5 vols. Records in custody of pastor.

8. MUNDY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1844, Swartz Creek, Genesee County.

Organized 1844. From 1844 to 1866 services held in local schoolhouse. First and present church building dedicated 1866; remodeled 1897, frame structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. Peter H. Burghardt, 1844-45. Present clergyman, Rev. Robert J. Wise, R.F.D., Swartz Creek.

Session minutes, 1844-- , 2 vols. Register (baptisms, marriages,





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members, and deaths), 1844-- , 2 vols. Records in custody of clerk, Silas Coquique, Swartz Creek. Financial records, 1844-- , 1 vol., in custody of treasurer, Elmer Gundry, Swartz Creek.

9. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (defunct), 1845-96, Byron, Shiawassee County.

Organized 1845. Dissolved 1896 for reasons undetermined. From 1845 to 1858 services held in private homes. First and only church building erected 1858, dedicated 1859; frame structure, destroyed by fire 1896. First settled clergyman, Rev. Seth Hardy, 1845-47. Last clergyman, Rev. Robert J. Jones, 1891-92.

No records found.

10. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1855-- , Vassar, Tuscola County.

Organized 1855. From 1855 to 1859 services held in a schoolhouse. First church building erected 1859, frame structure. Second building erected 1891, frame structure, destroyed by fire 1923. Present building dedicated 1923; frame structure, Gothic style. First settled clergyman, Rev. A. Trotter, 1863-66. Present clergyman, Rev. Milo N. Wood, Ph.D., Vassar.

Session minutes, 1875-- , 2 vols. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1855-- , 5 vols. Financial records, 1855-- , 3 vols. Sunday School records, 1936-- , 1 vol. Records in custody of pastor.

11. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1859-- , 121 Sylvia Lake Rd., Linden, Genesee County.

Organized 1859. From 1859 to 1863 services held in Town Hall and rented store buildings. First and present church building dedicated 1863; remodeled 1920, frame structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. E.F. Waldo, 1864-69. Present clergyman, Rev. Alexander E. Cameron, Linden.

Session minutes, 1901-- , 1 vol. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1932-- , 1 vol. Financial records, 1901-- , 1 vol. Sunday School records, 1935-- , 1 vol. Records in custody of pastor.

12. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1863-- , 6590 W. Marlette St., Marlette, Sanilac County.

Organized 1863. First church building, Angle St., erected 1863, frame structure. Second building present site, erected 1887, frame structure. Present building dedicated 1923; brick structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. W.T. Rawson, 1863-68. Present clergyman, Rev. Charles C. Lindsay, Marlette, also pastor of Lamotte Presbyterian Church, R.F.D., Marlette (see entry 25).

Session minutes (including register of baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1863-- , 5 vols., in custody of David T. Knight, clerk of sessions, Marlette. Financial records, 1863-- , 1 vol., in custody of secretary Mrs. W.A. Gift, Marlette.

13. FRASER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1876-- , R.F.D., Ubyly, Huron County.

Organized 1876. Services first held in a store building. First and present church building dedicated 1877; remodeled 1931, frame structure



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Gothic style. First settled clergyman, Rev. John Kelland, 1877-78. Present clergyman, Rev. L. Earl Barthlow, Ubyly, also pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Ubyly (see entry 18).

Session minutes, 1913--, 1 vol. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1913--, 1 vol. Records in custody of clerk, John McClellan, R.F.D., Bad Axe. Financial records, 1913--, 1 vol., in custody of pastor. Sunday School records, preserved only in Annual General Assembly Minutes.

14. TYRONE COMMUNITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, formerly Congregational Church, 1876--, R.F.D., Fenton, Genesee County.

Organized 1876 as Congregational Church; reorganized and present name adopted 1920. From 1876 to 1879 services held in a schoolhouse. First and present church building dedicated 1879; frame structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. W.H. Osborn, 1876-78. Present clergyman; Rev. Floyd F. Burkholder, (Evangelical) Owosso, Shiawassee County.

Session minutes (including financial records), 1876--, 2 vols., in custody of pastor. No other records found.

15. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1877--, Cass City, Tuscola County.

Organized 1877. From 1877 to 1906 services held in a school building opposite church site. First and present church building dedicated 1906; brick structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. John Kelland, 1878-83. Present clergyman, Rev. Wendling H. Hastings, Cass City.

Session minutes (including register of baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1877--, 4 vols. Financial records, 1916--, 1 vol. Sunday School records (current only). Records in custody of pastor.

16. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BAD AXE, 1878--, Bad Axe, Huron County.

Organized 1878. Services first held in a schoolhouse. First church building erected 1878, frame structure, destroyed by fire 1881. From 1881 to 1883 services held in private homes. Present building erected 1883, dedicated 1900; brick structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. J.E. Beecher, 1878-81. Present clergyman, Rev. Lester E. Williams, Bad Axe.

Session minutes (including register of baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1878--, 2 vols., in custody of pastor. Financial records, 1878--, 2 vols., in custody of treasurer, Alfred Krueger, Bad Axe. Sunday School records (current only).

17. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1878--, Almer and W. Lincoln Sts., Caro, Tuscola County.

Organized 1878. From 1878 to 1880 services held in private homes. First church building erected 1880 frame structure sold 1903 to Christian Science Society. Present building dedicated 1903; brick structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. L.B. Bissel, 1878-80. Present clergyman Rev. J. Leslie French, Ph.D., Almer and W. Lincoln Sts., Caro.

Session minutes, 1878--, 4 vols. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1878--, 2 vols. Financial records 1878--, 2 vols. Sunday School records, 1878--, 12 vols. Records in custody of pastor.





Churches

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18. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, formerly Bingham Presbyterian Church, 1880--, Washington St., Uby, Huron County.

Organized 1880 as Bingham Presbyterian Church; present name adopted 1896. First and present church building erected 1880, remodeled and dedicated 1910; brick structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. Peter A. McMartin, 1881-89. Present clergyman, Rev. L. Earl Barthlow, Uby, also pastor of Fraser Presbyterian Church, R.F.D., Uby (see entry 13).

Session minutes, 1880--, 1 vol. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1880--, 1 vol. Records in custody of pastor. Financial records, 1910--, 1 vol., in custody of clerk, R.J. Hagln, Uby. Sunday School records (current only).

19. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, formerly Sand Beach First Presbyterian Church, 1881--, Third and State Sts., Harbor Beach, Huron County

Organized 1899 as Sand Beach First Presbyterian Church; present name adopted 1929. From 1881 to 1884 services held in Baptist Church building. First church building erected 1884, frame structure, destroyed by fire 1929. Present building dedicated 1929; frame structure, Gothic style. First settled clergyman, Rev. D.L. Davies, 1881-85. Present clergyman, Rev. Joseph I. Lindsay, Harbor Beach, also pastor of Bloomfield Presbyterian Church, Port Hope (see entry 32).

Session minutes, 1941, 1 vol., in custody of clerk, J. A. Feick, Harbor Beach. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1881--, 1 vol. Financial records, 1881--, 1 vol. Records in custody of pastor. Sunday School records, preserved only in Annual General Assembly Minutes.

20. PORT HOPE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1881--, Port Hope, Huron County.

Organized 1881, functioning since 1936, as a Methodist Presbyterian Federated Church. First church building erected 1881, frame structure. Present building dedicated 1884; frame structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. D.L. Davies, 1881-85. Present clergyman Rev. Garfield Manchester, Port Hope (of Methodist Church, Detroit Conference).

Membership records, 1941, 1 vol. Financial records, 1941, 1 vol. Sunday School records, 1941, 1 vol. Records in custody of pastor. No other records found.

21. WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, formerly The First United Presbyterian Congregation of Fort Gratiot, 1882--, Stone and Church Sts., Port Huron, St. Clair County.

Organized 1882 as The First United Presbyterian Congregation of Fort Gratiot; present name adopted 1889. First church building erected 1882, frame structure, destroyed by fire 1922. Present building dedicated 1923; brick structure, Gothic style. First settled clergyman, Rev. David Goodwillie, 1882-1905. Present clergyman, Rev. Benedict L. Bergstrom, 2427 Gratiot Ave., Port Huron.

Session minutes, 1912--, 1 vol. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1915--, 1 vol. Financial records, 1920--, 2 vols. Sunday School records, 1915--, 2 vols. Records in custody of pastor. No other records found.



Churches

(22-26)

22. SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MARLETTE TOWNSHIP, 1885--,  
R.F.D., Marlette, Sanilac County.

Organized 1885. Services first held in Community Church building. First and present church building dedicated 1885; frame structure, semi-Gothic style. First settled clergyman, Rev. Charles D. Ellis, 1886-88. Present clergyman, Rev. Alexander G. Howat, Marlette.

Session minutes, 1885--, 1 vol., in custody of treasurer, James Dale, R.F.D., Marlette. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1885--, 1 vol., in custody of clerk, Oliver Wood, R.F.D., Marlette. Financial records, 1923--, 2 vols., in custody of treasurer, George Haussner, R.F.D. Marlette. Sunday School records (current only).

23. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1887--, Akron, Tuscola County.

Organized 1887. First church building erected 1887, frame structure, destroyed by fire 1932. Present building dedicated 1932; frame structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. Thomas W. Bower, 1890-91. Present clergyman, unsupplied.

Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1933--, 1 vol., in custody of pastor. No other records found.

24. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ELK, 1888--, R.F.D. #1, Peck, Sanilac County.

Organized 1888. From 1888 to 1891 services held in Cheyann Schoolhouse. First and present church building dedicated 1891; stone structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. William Lutterl, 1888-90. Present clergyman, unsupplied.

Session minutes, 1888--, 5 vols. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1917--, 1 vol. Records in custody of clerk, Albert Frank, Peck. Financial records, 1940--, 1 vol., in custody of Orla Eager, Owendale. Sunday School records (current only).

25. LAMOTTE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1888--, R.F.D., Marlette, Sanilac County.

Organized 1888. First and present church building dedicated 1888; frame structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. Charles L. Ellis, 1888-92. Present clergyman, Rev. Charles C. Lindsay, Marlette, also pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Marlette (see entry 12).

Session minutes (including register of baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1888--, 1 vol., in custody of clerk, Albert Newman, Marlette. Financial records, 1888--, 4 vols., in custody of I.G. Callender, Decker.

26. CHANDLER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, formerly Soule Presbyterian Church, 1889--, Chandler Twp., Huron County.

Organized 1889 as the Soule Presbyterian Church; present name adopted 1891. Services first held in Union Church building, Soule. First church building erected 1891, frame structure, destroyed by fire 1939.





Churches

(27-30)

Present building dedicated 1940; frame structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. William M. Wilson, 1891-97. Present clergyman, Rev. Paul J. Allured, Kinde, also pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Kinde (see entry 37).

Session minutes (including register of baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1890--, 1 vol., in custody of clerk, Glenn W. Wakefield, Kinde. Financial records, 1932--, 1 vol., in custody of secretary, Glenn Bedford, Elkton. Sunday School records, 1930--, 1 vol., in custody of David Wakefield, Kinde.

27. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, formerly United Presbyterian Church, 1889--, Croswell, Sanilac County.

Organized 1889 as United Presbyterian Church; present name adopted 1890. Services first held in private homes. First and present church building dedicated 1890; remodeled 1907 and 1920, brick structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. Nathaniel R. Walker, 1889-90. Present clergyman, Rev. Melvin R. Vender, Croswell.

Session minutes (including register of baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1889--, 2 vols. Financial records, 1890--, 1 vol. Sunday School records, 1915--, 1 vol. Records in custody of clerk, J. L. Frostick, Croswell.

28. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1889--, Eighth and Wall Sts., Port Huron, St. Clair County.

Organized 1889. From 1889 to 1897 services held in community halls. First and present church building dedicated 1897; frame structure, Gothic style. First settled clergyman, Rev. Thomas A. Scott, 1889-94. Present clergyman, Rev. Nicholas S. Sichterman, 1023 Eighth St., Port Huron.

Session minutes, 1889--, 4 vols. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1889--, 2 vols. Financial records, 1889--, 3 vols. Sunday School records, 1889--, 1 vol. Records in custody of pastor.

29. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1890--, Lexington and Speaker Sts., Sandusky, Sanilac County.

Organized 1890. From 1890 to 1893 services held in a rented store building. First church building erected 1893, frame structure. Present building dedicated 1923; stone structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. William Dana Cole, 1890-91. Present clergyman, Rev. Charles B. Kennedy, 120 Lexington St., Sandusky, also pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Deckerville (see entry 33).

Session minutes, 1927--, 1 vol., in custody of clerk, William Costine, Sandusky. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1927--, 1 vol., in custody of pastor. Financial records, 1927--, 1 vol., in custody of clerk, William Costine. Sunday School records (current only).

30. BRIDGEHAMPTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Inactive), 1891-1938, R.F.D. Deckerville, Sanilac County.

Organized 1891. First church building, purchased from the United Brethren Congregation 1891, log structure. Present building



Churches

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dedicated 1906; brick structure, Gothic style. First settled clergyman, Rev. William D. Cole, 1895-98. Inactive since 1938. Last clergyman, Rev. William H. Hoole (retired).

Session minutes, 1892--, 1 vol. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1892--, 1 vol. Records in custody of clerk, Mr. A.A. Pattullo, Deckerville. Financial records, 1892--, 1 vol. Sunday School records, 1932--, 1 vol. Records in custody of pastor.

31. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1893--, Maple St., Fairgrove, Tuscola County.

Organized 1893. Services first held in private homes. First church building erected 1894, frame structure. Second building erected 1925, brick structure. Present building dedicated 1926; brick structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. William Bullock, 1894-98. Present clergyman, Rev. A. K. Korteling.

Financial records, preserved only in Annual General Assembly Minutes. Sunday School records (current only). No other records found.

32. BLOOMFIELD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1894--, R.F.D. Port Hope, Huron County.

Organized 1894. Services first held in a schoolhouse. First and present church building dedicated 1895; remodeled 1934, frame structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. Charles Daniels, 1897-1903. Present clergyman, Rev. Joseph I. Lindsay, Harbor Beach, also pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Harbor Beach (see entry 19).

Session minutes, 1894--, 1 vol., in custody of Thomas A. Nichol, R.F.D., Filion. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1894--, 1 vol., in custody of pastor. Financial records, 1894--, 2 vols., in custody of secretary, Anna Sketcher, R.F.D. Filion. Sunday School records, preserved only in Annual General Assembly Minutes.

33. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1894--, Deckerville, Sanilac County.

Organized 1894. From 1894 to 1921 services held in rented buildings. First and present church building purchased and dedicated 1921; brick structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. William D. Cole, 1895-98. Present clergyman, Rev. Charles B. Kennedy, 120 Lexington St., Sandusky, also pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Sandusky (see entry 29).

Session minutes, 1894--, 2 vols. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1926--, 1 vol. Financial records, 1925--, 1 vol. Sunday School records, 1925--, 1 vol. Records in custody of pastor.

34. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1894--, E. Mechanic and Kennefick Sts., Yale, St. Clair County.

Organized 1894. First church building purchased 1894, frame structure. Present building dedicated 1901; frame structure, semi-Gothic style. First settled clergyman, Rev. James Kirkland, 1895-97. Present clergyman, Rev. A.C. Diefenbach, E. Mechanic and Kennefick Sts., Yale.

Session minutes (including register of baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1895--, 2 vols. Financial records, 1921--, 1 vol. Sunday School records, 1921--, 2 vols. Records in custody of pastor.





Churches

35. PARKLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, formerly North Presbyterian Church, 1914-- , 624 E. Pasadena Ave., Flint, Genesee County.

Organized 1914 as North Presbyterian Church; present name adopted 1935. From 1914 to 1917 services held in Burston Dance Hall, Industrial Ave., and school building, Parkland and Pasadena Aves. First and present church building dedicated 1917; brick structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. Howard J. Clifford, 1915-17. Present clergyman, Rev. Ralph W. Lindsay, D. D. 642 E. Pasadena Ave., Flint.

Session minutes, 1915-- , 2 vols. Register (baptisms, marriages, members and deaths), 1914-- , 1 vol. Financial records, 1918-- , 1 vol. Records in custody of pastor.

36. WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1917-- , Downey St. and Corunna Rd., Flint, Genesee County.

Organized 1917. Services first held in private homes. First and present church building dedicated 1918; brick structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. George D. Crawford, 1917-19. Present clergyman, Rev. Howard L. Lucas, 2316 Corunna Rd., Flint.

Session minutes, 1917-- , 1 vol. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1917-- , 1 vol. Financial records, 1917-- , 2 vols. Sunday School records, 1917-- , 2 vols. Records in custody of pastor.

37. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1917-- , Kinde, Huron County.

Organized 1917. First and present church building purchased 1917, remodeled 1932, brick structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. Sanford McDonald, 1917-18. Present clergyman, Rev. Paul J. Allured, Kinde, also pastor of Chandler Presbyterian Church, Chandler Twp. (see entry 26).

Session minutes (including register of baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1917-- , 1 vol., in custody of clerk, George A. Sterns, Kinde. Financial records, 1931-- , 1 vol., in custody of secretary, John Bishop. Sunday School records, 1933-- , 1 vol., in custody of Mrs. John Wooster, Kinde.

38. BETHANY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1919-- , Delaware and Franklin Aves., Flint, Genesee County.

Organized 1919. From 1919 to 1922 services held in school building, Delaware Ave. First and present church building dedicated 1922; brick structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. George B. Crawford, 1920-29. Present clergyman, Rev. E. Gordon Black, 1817 Delaware Ave., Flint.

Session minutes, 1920-- , 1 vol. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1920-- , 1 vol. Financial records, 1920-- , 1 vol. Sunday School records, 1920-- , 1 vol. Records in custody of pastor.

39. COMMUNITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1921-- , W. Dayton and Chevrolet Sts., Flint, Genesee County.

Organized 1921. First church building purchased 1921, frame



Churches

(40)

structure. Present building dedicated 1927; brick structure, semi-Gothic style. First settled clergyman, Rev. William A. Rex, 1921-22. Present clergyman, Rev. Orville Hugh Hood, 2012 Milbourne Ave., Flint.

Session minutes, 1921--, 2 vols. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1921--, 2 vols. Sunday School records (current only). Records in custody of pastor.

40. ASSYRIAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1938--, 1142 Campau St., Flint, Genesee County.

Organized 1938. First and present church building dedicated 1938; brick structure. First and present clergyman, Rev. Elisha E. Adams, 1938--, 1422 New York Ave., Flint.

Session minutes, 1938--, 1 vol. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1938--, 1 vol. Financial records, 1938--, 1 vol. Sunday School records, 1938--, 1 vol. Records in custody of pastor.





DISSOLVED CHURCHES OR ABANDONED PREACHING APPOINTMENTS  
No other information available

<u>Organized</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>
1830	1833	Almont	Lapeer County
----?	1907	Argentine	Genesee County
1892	1915	Avoca	St. Clair County
----?	1900	Bethel (Wickware)	Sanilac County
1891	1907	Brent Creek	Genesee County
----?	1902	Brockway (Yale)	St. Clair County
----?	1926	Brookfield (Owendale)	Huron County
1845	1896	Byron	Shiawassee County
1893	1917	Calvary (Amadore)	Sanilac County
----?	1933	Caseville	Huron County
1897	1902	Colfax	Huron County
----?	1936	Columbia (Unionville)	Tuscola County
1898	1904	Custer (Berdan)	Sanilac County
----?	1916	Denmark (Watrousville)	Tuscola County
1892	1902	Filion	Huron County
----?	1936	Flushing	Genesee County
----?	1925	Flynn	Sanilac County
----?	----?	Fremont (Roseburg)	Sanilac County
----?	1916	Gaines	Genesee County
1917	1927	Gilford	Tuscola County
----?	1904	Grindstone City	Huron County
1893	1916	Hayes	Huron County
1898	1916	Juhl	Sanilac County
----?	1899	Knox	Huron County
1893	1907	Lexington	Sanilac County
----?	1917	McPherson (Sandusky)	Sanilac County
----?	1900	Otter Lake	Lapeer County
1893	1929	Pigeon	Huron County
1905	1927	Pinnebog	Huron County
1893	1936	Popple	Huron County
----?	1915	Port Austin	Huron County
----?	1928	Verona (Verona Mills)	Huron County
1894	1916	Watrousville	Tuscola County
----?	1905	Corunna - Swiawassee Co. (transferred to Lansing Presbytery.	
----?	1905	Morris - " " " " " "	



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- Presbytery of Detroit, Minutes, 1827-48, 1900-1920, 1921--, 6 vols.
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PUBLICATION OF THE  
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1. Comments on the Michigan Historical Records Survey (limited edition).
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